

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

paintings, one on farming prospects and a bibliography with sixty-five titles. He says that the conservation of moisture in the soil by means of deep plowing is proving successful in the cultivation of the dry lands.

The Handbook of Nyasaland. Comprising Historical, Statistical and General Information concerning the Nyasaland Protectorate. First year of publication. Compiled from official and other reliable sources. 292 pp. and illustrations. The Government Printer, Zomba, Nyasaland Protectorate, 1909. 3s. 6d.

A useful compilation including all phases of the development work in the Protectorate.

ASTA

L'Empire japonais et sa Vie économique. Par Joseph Dautremer, Consul de France. 308 pp., map and illustrations. Librairie Orientale et Américaine. E. Guilmoto, Editeur. Paris, 1910. F. 6.

The two parts of the title correspond to the two principal divisions of the book. It contains, first, a brief outline of the geography of Japan, and, secondly, a survey of its economic resources and activities. Compiled from various official and unofficial sources by the hand of one who knows the country through personal acquaintance, it is a handy guide to the land of the rising sun for the student as well as the prospective trader. One must beware, however, of too readily adopting the author's patronizing attitude towards modern progress in Japan, which betrays the tourist's way of looking at things rather than that of the scholar, the traveler, the philosopher, who tries to understand, and account for, what seems foreign to him. Nations ought to be judged by their aims and ideals, as embodied in their best men, quite as much as by the discrepancy, often ridiculous, between them and the crowd behind the leaders. A Japanese traveling in France, or in any other of the western countries, might make there, eventually, some observations quite as startling as the author records of Japan.

M. K. G.

NEAR EAST

Kairo—Bagdad—Konstantinopel. Wanderungen und Stimmungen von E. v. Hoffmeister, General-leutnant z. D. x and 262 pp., illustrations and map. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1910. M. 8.

The author, a retired German army-officer, has traveled extensively in many parts of the nearer East, some of which are rarely visited by travelers; and he has also supplemented his travels by collateral studies. With his heart full of his favorite subject we can understand that he could not help speaking about it in public, and many a reader of the magazine in which he published his earlier articles certainly has thanked him for a pleasant hour of reading. But it is a pity that successes of this kind too often lead a writer to overestimate his literary and scientific abilities. To write up "the Past and Present of the nature and the people of the Orient," as the author attempts in this book, and to "develop his report into a philosophy of travel," by interweaving it with his personal impressions and reflections, is more than the amateur can ever hope to accomplish. Hence, measured by the ambition of the author, the book is a perfect failure; for the first part of his book he lacks the qualities of the geographer and the historian, and for the latter those of the philosopher. He is a pleasant